

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:  
William K. Bodin, *et al.* § Group Art Unit: 2178  
Serial No.: 10/733,943 § Examiner: Faber, David  
Filed: December 11, 2003 § Atty Docket No.: AUS920030839US1  
Title: Amending a Session Document § Customer No.: 34533  
During a Presentation §

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**APPEAL BRIEF**

**Honorable Commissioner:**

This is an Appeal Brief filed pursuant to 37 CFR § 41.37 in response to the Final Office Action of June 28, 2006, and pursuant to the Notice of Appeal filed September 28, 2006.

**REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The real party in interest in accordance with 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(i) is the patent assignee, International Business Machines Corporation (“IBM”), a New York corporation having a place of business at Armonk, New York 10504.

**RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

There are no related appeals or interferences within the meaning of 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(ii).

**STATUS OF CLAIMS**

Status of claims in accordance with 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(iii): Thirty claims are filed in the original application in this case. Claims 1-30 are rejected in the Final Office Action. Claims 1-30 are on appeal.

**STATUS OF AMENDMENTS**

Status of amendments in accordance with 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(iv): No amendments were submitted after final rejection. The claims as currently presented are included in the Appendix of Claims that accompanies this Appeal Brief.

**SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER**

Appellants provide the following concise summary of the claimed subject matter according to 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(v), including references to the specification by page and line number and to the drawings by reference characters where applicable. Claims 1, 11, and 21 are independent claims on appeal that claim method, system, and computer program product aspects, respectively, for amending a session document during a presentation wherein the session document includes a session structured document according to the present invention.

Independent claim 1 recites a method for amending a session document (described for

example at page 30, lines 6-16, and Figure 17 at reference numeral 266) during a presentation wherein the session document includes a session structured document (depicted in Figure 17 at reference numeral 256) that includes: providing user profiles representing users capable of participating in presentations, each user profile including user classifications for a user (described for example at page 34, lines 29-31, page 35, lines 1-4, and Figure 17 at reference numerals 268, 126, and 210); providing a presentation document including a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers (described for example at page 35, lines 6-11, and Figure 17 at reference numerals 270, 314, 306, 402, 708); identifying a user profile event for a user during the presentation (described for example at page 35, lines 13-31, page 36, lines 1-6, and Figure 17 at reference numerals 274, 272); and adding to the session structured document at least one structural element from the presentation document, the added structural element having a classification identifier that corresponds to a user classification of the user (described for example at page 35, lines 8-21, and Figure 17 at reference numerals 276, 402, 314, 708, 210).

Independent claim 11 recites a system for amending a session document (described for example at page 30, lines 6-16, and Figure 17 at reference numeral 266) during a presentation wherein the session document includes a session structured document (depicted in Figure 17 at reference numeral 256) that includes: means for providing user profiles representing users capable of participating in presentations, each user profile including user classifications for a user (described for example at page 34, lines 29-31, page 35, lines 1-4, and Figure 17 at reference numerals 268, 126, and 210); means for providing a presentation document including a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers (described for example at page 35, lines 6-11, and Figure 17 at reference numerals 270, 314, 306, 402, 708); means for identifying a user profile event for a user during the presentation (described for example at page 35, lines 13-31, page 36, lines 1-6, and Figure 17 at

reference numerals 274, 272); and means for adding to the session structured document at least one structural element from the presentation document, the added structural element having a classification identifier that corresponds to a user classification of the user (described for example at page 35, lines 8-21, and Figure 17 at reference numerals 276, 402, 314, 708, 210). The means for carrying out the acts described in claim 11 include computer systems described at page 7 in the original specification.

Independent claim 21 recites a computer program product for amending a session document (described for example at page 30, lines 6-16, and Figure 17 at reference numeral 266) during a presentation wherein the session document includes a session structured document (depicted in Figure 17 at reference numeral 256) that includes: a recording medium (described for example at page 7); means, recorded on the recording medium, for providing user profiles representing users capable of participating in presentations, each user profile including user classifications for a user (described for example at page 34, lines 29-31, page 35, lines 1-4, and Figure 17 at reference numerals 268, 126, and 210); means, recorded on the recording medium, for providing a presentation document including a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers (described for example at page 35, lines 6-11, and Figure 17 at reference numerals 270, 314, 306, 402, 708); means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying a user profile event for a user during the presentation (described for example at page 35, lines 13-31, page 36, lines 1-6, and Figure 17 at reference numerals 274, 272); and means, recorded on the recording medium, for adding to the session structured document at least one structural element from the presentation document, the added structural element having a classification identifier that corresponds to a user classification of the user (described for example at page 35, lines 8-21, and Figure 17 at reference numerals 276, 402, 314, 708, 210). The means for carrying out the acts described in claim 21

include computer program instructions embedded in a recording medium as described at page 7 in the original specification.

All such references to the specification identify descriptions and discussions that are part of the detailed descriptions of exemplary embodiments of the present invention in the present application. Such descriptions and discussions are not limitations of the claims in the present application. The only limitations of the claims are set forth in the claims themselves.

### **GROUNDS OF REJECTION**

In accordance with 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(vi), Appellants provide the following concise statement for each ground of rejection:

1. Claims 1-3, 11-13, and 21-23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as unpatentable over Hosea (U.S. Pub No. 2002/0138331).
2. Claims 4-7, 14-17, and 24-27 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as unpatentable over Hosea (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0138331) in view of Ladd, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,269,336).
3. Claims 8-10, 18-20, and 28-30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as unpatentable over Hosea (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0138331) in view of Ladd, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,269,336) in further view of Huang (U.S. Pub. No. 2001/0032218).

## ARGUMENT

Appellants present the following arguments pursuant to 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(vii) regarding the three grounds of rejection in the present case:

**ARGUMENT REGARDING THE FIRST GROUND OF REJECTION:  
CLAIMS 1-3, 11-13, AND 21-23 STAND REJECTED FOR OBVIOUSNESS  
UNDER 35 U.S.C § 103(A) AS BEING UNPATENTABLE OVER HOSEA**

Claims 1-3, 11-13, and 21-23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as unpatentable over Hosea (U.S. Pub No. 2002/0138331). To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. *Manual of Patent Examining Procedure* §2142. The first element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that the proposed modification of the reference must teach or suggest all of Appellants' claim limitations. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 985, 180 USPQ 580, 583 (CCPA 1974). The second element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that there must be a suggestion or motivation to modify the reference. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). The third element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that there must be a reasonable expectation of success in the proposed modification of the reference. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 1097, 231 USPQ 375, 379 (Fed. Cir. 1986). For the reasons discussed below, the Final Office Action does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness to reject Appellants' claims under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as unpatentable over Hosea.

Hosea Does Not Teach Or Suggest  
All Of Appellants' Claim Limitations

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, Hosea must teach or suggest all of Appellants' claim limitations. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 985, 180 USPQ 580, 583 (CCPA 1974). Appellants' claims claim methods, systems, and computer program products for amending a session document during a presentation wherein the session document includes a session structured document. Hosea discloses methods and systems for web page personalization that having nothing to do with amending a session document during a presentation wherein the session document includes a session structured document as claimed in the present invention.

Turning to independent claim 1 of the present application, independent claim 1 claims:

1. A method for amending a session document during a presentation wherein the session document includes a session structured document, the method comprising:

providing user profiles representing users capable of participating in presentations, each user profile including user classifications for a user;

providing a presentation document including a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers;

identifying a user profile event for a user during the presentation; and

adding to the session structured document at least one structural element from the presentation document, the added structural element having a classification identifier that corresponds to a user classification of the user.

Hosea Does Not Teach Providing A Presentation Document Including A Structured Document Having Structural Elements Classified With Classification Identifiers

The second element of claim 1 claims “providing a presentation document including a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers....” In an attempt to demonstrate that Hosea teaches the second element of claim 1, the Final Office Action attempts to equate Hosea’s web pages with a presentation document as claimed in the present invention and cites Hosea at paragraph 0043, paragraph 0045, lines 14-16, and paragraph 0049. Appellants respectfully note in response, however, that a web page in Hosea is not a presentation document as claimed in the present application. The original specification at page 8, lines 18-19, describes presentations documents as “composed of a presentation grammar (120) and a structured document (122).” Hosea’s web pages are merely HTML files and do not include a presentation grammar. In fact, nowhere does Hosea ever mention anything regarding presentation grammar or even grammars in general. The web pages of Hosea, therefore, are not presentation documents. Because Hosea does not teach each and every element and limitation of Appellants’ claims, Hosea does not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

Regarding Hosea at paragraph 0043, Appellants respectfully note in response that what Hosea at paragraph 0043 in fact discloses is:

A profile includes classifications for the content components of the HTML file for the requested Web page. The profile of the HTML file for the requested Web page is based on the same or a similar content classification scheme to the user profiles. An HTML file is formed of constituent components that include content components and formatting components, i.e., the HTML "mark-up." The content components include but are not limited to text, images, advertisements and links to other Web pages. By way of example, a content component can comprise the hyperlinked subject heading "Arts & Humanities" 21. The profile of the HTML file for the requested Web page preferably includes a content classification or affinity rating for each content component on the Web page that is subject to personalization. An HTML file profiler parses each HTML file to extract the constituent components, and analyzes and assigns ratings to the content components.

That is, Hosea at paragraph 0043 discloses HTML document profiles that include classifications for the content components of the HTML document. Hosea's HTML document profiles that include classifications for the content components of the HTML document, however, are not providing a presentation document including a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers as claimed in the present application. As explained above, Hosea's web pages—the HTML documents—are not presentation documents. Hosea's classifications for content components of a web page, therefore, does not teach classification identifiers for structural elements included in a presentation document as claimed in the present application. Because Hosea does not teach each and every element and limitation of Appellants' claims, Hosea does not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

Turning now to paragraph 0045, lines 14-16, of Hosea, Appellants respectfully note in response that what Hosea at paragraph 0045, lines 14-16, in fact discloses is:

It is contemplated that an HTML file and its profile may be merged into one combined profiled version of the HTML file rather than maintained as two separate files.

That is, Hosea at paragraph 0045, lines 14-16, discloses merging an HTML file and its profile into one combined profiled version of the HTML file. Hosea's merging an HTML file and its profile into one combined profiled version of the HTML file, however, is not providing a presentation document including a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers as claimed in the present application. As explained above, Hosea's web page—the one combined profiled version of the HTML file—is not a presentation document. Therefore, even though the profiled version of the HTML file in Hosea includes classifications for the content components of an HTML document, Hosea's profiled version of the HTML file does not teach a presentation document that includes structural elements classified with classification identifiers as claimed in the present application. Because Hosea does not teach each and every element and limitation of Appellants' claims, Hosea does not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

Turning now to paragraph 0049 of Hosea, Appellants respectfully note in response that what Hosea at paragraph 0049 in fact discloses is:

This modified HTML file is then forwarded to the client 110 through the POP server 112 for viewing by the user. When the revamped file is received at the client 110, the client browser interprets the HTML in the received HTML file and displays the Web page for the user, just as it would have the original Web page from the original, published HTML file. A screen-shot of an exemplary personalized Web page 130 is shown in FIG. 10. The Yahoo!.RTM. home page 10 shown in FIG. 1 has been rearranged to better meet the interests of a hypothetical user. The header 12, quick access index 14, quick shopping index 16 and news sidebar 18 have not been modified, for

example, in accordance with Web content provider processing instructions with respect to certain constituent components of a Web page. However, the taxonomy-based directory 20 has been rearranged to put subject areas expected to be of greater interest to the user at the top of the list. For example, "Education" 23, "Reference" 25 and "Science" 26 have been moved up; and, "News & Media" 24, "Arts & Humanities" 21, and "Business & Economy" 22 have been moved down.

That is, Hosea at paragraph 0049 discloses forwarding to a user an HTML file modified according to the user's profile. Forwarding to a user an HTML file modified according to the user's profile, however, is not providing a presentation document including a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers as claimed in the present application. As explained above, Hosea's web page—the one combined profiled version of the HTML file—is not a presentation document. Forwarding an HTML file modified according to a user profile, therefore, does not teach providing a presentation document as claimed in the present application. Because Hosea does not teach each and every element and limitation of Appellants' claims, Hosea does not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

Hosea Does Not Teach Identifying A User  
Profile Event For A User During The Presentation

The third element of claim 1 claims "identifying a user profile event for a user during the presentation...." In an attempt to demonstrate that Hosea teaches the third element of claim 1, the Final Office Action cites Hosea at paragraph 0039, paragraphs 0041-0042, paragraph 0013, lines 9-14, paragraph 0046, and paragraphs 0051-0052. Appellants respectfully note in response, however, that what Hosea at paragraph 0039 in fact discloses is:

The sniffer of the request generation component also extracts information that may be used to correlate the URL request with a particular user profile. User profiles may typically be stored by reference to anonymous user IDs. So, for example, the sniffer may extract the client's IP address and cross-reference an anonymous user ID table provided by the POP server 112 to obtain the appropriate anonymous user ID for an HTTP request. If multiple users share a single client 110, then each user may be requested to register and to log in at the initiation of a Web session. That log in information may be associated with a user's HTTP request to be further associated with the anonymous user ID that is used to reference the user's profile. Under some circumstances, for example, if the request generation component 122 determines that requesting user does not have an anonymous user ID and/or user profile, the associated HTTP request may pass through the proxy server 114. The user ID information may be stored locally in user profile database 128 or remotely, e.g., at the master server 116 or at the POP server 112. User profile information may be synchronized by the master server 116 periodically, if stored locally.

That is, Hosea at paragraph 0039 discloses a sniffer that extracts information that may be used to correlate the URL request with a particular user profile. Hosea's sniffer, however, is not identifying a user profile event for a user during the presentation as claimed in the present application. A user profile event is an event that results in adding a user classification to the set of user classifications for a presentation. *See* Appellants' original specification at page 35, lines 14-15. In contrast, Hosea's extracting information using a sniffer does not result in adding a user classification to the set of user classifications for a presentation. In fact, Hosea at paragraph 0039 has nothing whatsoever to do with adding a user classification to the set of user classifications for a presentation. Because Hosea does not teach each and every element and limitation of Appellants' claims, Hosea does not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

Turning now to paragraphs 0041-0042 of Hosea, Appellants respectfully note in response that what Hosea at paragraphs 0041-0042 in fact discloses is:

[0041] The personalization component 124 uses the user profile and a profile of the HTML file to edit the HTML file for the Web page. When the request generation component 122 generates an HTTP request that is eligible for personalization and associated with a user ID, the Web page personalization component 124 accesses the user profile and a profile of the HTML file for the requested Web page, analyzes the data to match the Web page content to user preferences, and produces a modified version of the HTML file for the Web page, personalized in accordance with the user profile. The proxy server 114 preferably obtains the profile from a local user profile database 128. Each user profile may contain, for example, demographic and psychographic data. For example, a user profile may take the following form:

1 User ID Sports Finance Movies Music TV . . . Health Gardening 1  
10.0 21.1 0.0 9.4 0.0 . . . 50.0 85.0 (.82) (.75) (.62) (1.00) (.84) (1.00)  
(.77)

[0042] In the illustrated example, each psychographic category in the profile includes an affinity rating, on a scale of 0.0 to 100.0, followed by a confidence measure for that affinity rating. Each user profile is preferably generated by tracking the user's actual Web surfing activity and analyzing the user's click-stream data, as described in the '755 application.

That is, Hosea at paragraphs 0041-0042 discloses personalizing a web page in accordance with a user profile and included affinity rating. Hosea's personalizing a web page, however, is not identifying a user profile event for a user during the presentation as claimed in the present application. As mentioned above, a user profile event is an event that results in adding a user classification to the set of user classifications for a presentation. *See* Appellants' original specification at page 35, lines 14-15. In contrast, Hosea's personalizing a web page does not result in adding a user classification to the set of user classifications for a presentation. In fact, Hosea

at paragraphs 0041-0042 have nothing whatsoever to do with adding a user classification to the set of user classifications for a presentation. Because Hosea does not teach each and every element and limitation of Appellants' claims, Hosea does not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

Turning now to paragraph 0013, lines 9-14, of Hosea, Appellants respectfully note in response that what Hosea at paragraph 0013, lines 9-14, in fact discloses is:

The user profiles may then be used to filter the content of the profiled Web pages for delivery to requesting users. A proxy server monitors user requests made through their Web clients, and filters the content of the requested page based on the user profile and the Web page profile, before delivering the page to the user.

That is, Hosea at paragraph 0013, lines 9-14, discloses filtering the content of profiled Web pages according to user profiles. Hosea's filtering the content of profiled Web pages, however, is not identifying a user profile event for a user during the presentation as claimed in the present application. As mentioned above, a user profile event is an event that results in adding a user classification to the set of user classifications for a presentation. *See* Appellants' original specification at page 35, lines 14-15. In contrast, Hosea's filtering the content of profiled Web pages does not result in adding a user classification to the set of user classifications for a presentation. In fact, Hosea at paragraph 0013, lines 9-14, has nothing whatsoever to do with adding a user classification to the set of user classifications for a presentation. Because Hosea does not teach each and every element and limitation of Appellants' claims, Hosea does not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

Turning now to paragraph 0046 of Hosea, Appellants respectfully note in response that what Hosea at paragraph 0046 in fact discloses is:

To personalize a requested Web page, the Web page personalization component 124 analyzes the respective user profile and HTML file profile to determine the most effective organization for the content of the requested Web page for display to that particular user. The proxy server 114 preferably accesses the profiled version of the HTML file from the HTML file profile database 127. In accordance with the inventive system, the content of the Web page may be reorganized in several ways to produce a modified, personalized Web page. Certain content components, if deemed to be of low interest to the user, may be eliminated from the Web page display altogether. Generally, it is preferred to preserve access to all of the content of the original Web page. A link to "Other" content or a link to the original Web page may be provided and a message that the Web page has been personalized may be included in the modified HTML file to ensure that the user is able to access all of the content, if desired. Other content components may be rearranged to position content for which the user has a higher affinity so that it is more easily viewed, for example, by moving it to the top of a list, moving it "above the fold," or setting it apart so that it has more white space around it. Additional content may also be inserted if desired. For example, certain advertisements or links to articles may be included or excluded. Other advertisements or links to articles may be moved to better target the user's preferences. Content may also be modified so that the font or color or other graphics properties are changed.

That is, Hosea at paragraph 0046 discloses determining the most effective content organization for a personalized Web page. Hosea's determining the most effective content organization for a personalized Web page, however, is not identifying a user profile event for a user during the presentation as claimed in the present application. As mentioned above, a user profile event is an event that results in adding a user classification to the set of user classifications for a presentation. *See* Appellants' original specification at page 35, lines 14-15. In contrast, Hosea's determining the most effective content organization for a personalized Web page does not result in

adding a user classification to the set of user classifications for a presentation. In fact, Hosea at paragraph 0046 has nothing whatsoever to do with adding a user classification to the set of user classifications for a presentation. Because Hosea does not teach each and every element and limitation of Appellants' claims, Hosea does not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

Turning now to paragraphs 0051-0052 of Hosea, Appellants respectfully note in response that what Hosea at paragraphs 0051-0052 in fact discloses is:

[0051] This rearrangement in accordance with the inventive system allows the user to more quickly and easily access the most pertinent subject areas for him or her. This rearrangement is transparent to the user, i.e., the user need not take specific steps to personalize or to invoke personalization of a particular Web page. Also, the user preferably receives the Web page without any perceptible delay as compared with regular delivery of a requested Web page. Moreover, if the content of a taxonomy-based directory changes, the user's preferred subject areas will continue to appear at the top of the taxonomy-based directory so long as his or her interests remain the same. Also, if the user's interests change, because the user profile is preferably tied to his or her Web surfing activity, those changes will automatically be recorded and taken into account without explicit action (e.g., changing selections on a checklist such as shown in FIG. 3) by the user.

[0052] The inventive system may also be combined with explicit preference selection by a user to enhance the automatic profiling. The present invention may be combined with selective delivery of advertising and other material as described in the '755 application. Although the inventive system has been described primarily with reference to an Internet-based network environment, the inventive system could also be implemented in a local-area network environment, for example. Also, while particular data structures, information storage and software distribution schemes have been described, any suitable scheme may be used. While the present

invention has been illustrated and described with reference to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be apparent to those skilled in the art that modifications can be made and the invention can be practiced in other environments without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention, set forth in the accompanying claims.

That is, Hosea at paragraphs 0051-0052 discloses both automatic and manual personalization of a web page for a user. Hosea's automatic and manual personalization of a web page for a user, however, is not identifying a user profile event for a user during the presentation as claimed in the present application. As mentioned above, a user profile event is an event that results in adding a user classification to the set of user classifications for a presentation. *See Appellants' original specification at page 35, lines 14-15.* In contrast, neither Hosea's automatic nor manual personalization of a web page for a user results in adding a user classification to the set of user classifications for a presentation. In fact, Hosea at paragraphs 0051-0052 have nothing whatsoever to do with adding a user classification to the set of user classifications for a presentation. Because Hosea does not teach each and every element and limitation of Appellants' claims, Hosea does not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

Hosea Does Not Teach Adding To The Session Structured Document  
At Least One Structural Element From The Presentation Document,  
The Added Structural Element Having A Classification Identifier  
That Corresponds To A User Classification Of The User

The fourth element of claim 1 claims "adding to the session structured document at least one structural element from the presentation document, the added structural element having a classification identifier that corresponds to a user classification of the user." The Final Office Action at page 4 admits that Hosea does not teach the fourth element of claim 1. Instead, the Final Office Action at page 4 implies that

Hosea at paragraph 0047, paragraph 0046, and paragraph 0043 suggests the fourth element of claim 1. Appellants respectfully note in response, however, that what Hosea at paragraph 0047 in fact discloses is:

The Web page personalization component 124 uses the classification of each content component from the profile to analyze its relevance to the requesting user. Content components may be matched to user profiles in any number of ways, for example, by using a certain threshold for the content affinity rating for a user to trigger content components corresponding to that content category. The proxy server 114 provides a modified Web page for display by creating a modified HTML file, with the included content components marked up with HTML code to specify the desired Web page display format.

That is, Hosea at paragraph 0047 discloses using the classification of each content component from the profile to analyze its relevance to the requesting user. Hosea's using the classification of each content component from the profile to analyze its relevance to the requesting user, however, does not suggest adding to the session structured document at least one structural element from the presentation document, the added structural element having a classification identifier that corresponds to a user classification of the user as claimed in the present application. As explained above, Hosea does not teach or suggest a presentation document and, therefore, cannot disclose adding at least one structural element from a presentation document to a session structured document. Furthermore, Hosea at paragraph 0047 does not mention one word regarding a session structured document that is included in a session document. A session document is a repository for filtered presentation content and is derived from a presentation document targeted for the participants of a presentation. A session document is a data structure that includes a session grammar derived from a presentation grammar in a presentation document and a session structured document derived from a structured document in a presentation document.

*See Appellants' specification at page 30, lines 6-16. Because Hosea nowhere*

discloses and has nothing whatsoever to do with a grammar, Hosea does not teach a session document that includes a session grammar and a session structured document. Because Hosea does not teach each and every element and limitation of Appellants' claims, Hosea does not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

Turning now to paragraph 0046 of Hosea, Appellants respectfully note in response that what Hosea at paragraph 0046 in fact discloses is:

To personalize a requested Web page, the Web page personalization component 124 analyzes the respective user profile and HTML file profile to determine the most effective organization for the content of the requested Web page for display to that particular user. The proxy server 114 preferably accesses the profiled version of the HTML file from the HTML file profile database 127. In accordance with the inventive system, the content of the Web page may be reorganized in several ways to produce a modified, personalized Web page. Certain content components, if deemed to be of low interest to the user, may be eliminated from the Web page display altogether. Generally, it is preferred to preserve access to all of the content of the original Web page. A link to "Other" content or a link to the original Web page may be provided and a message that the Web page has been personalized may be included in the modified HTML file to ensure that the user is able to access all of the content, if desired. Other content components may be rearranged to position content for which the user has a higher affinity so that it is more easily viewed, for example, by moving it to the top of a list, moving it "above the fold," or setting it apart so that it has more white space around it. Additional content may also be inserted if desired. For example, certain advertisements or links to articles may be included or excluded. Other advertisements or links to articles may be moved to better target the user's preferences. Content may also be modified so that the font or color or other graphics properties are changed.

That is, Hosea at paragraph 0046 discloses determining the most effective content organization for a personalized Web page. Hosea's determining the most effective

content organization for a personalized Web page, however, does not suggest adding to the session structured document at least one structural element from the presentation document, the added structural element having a classification identifier that corresponds to a user classification of the user as claimed in the present application. As explained above, Hosea does not teach or suggest a presentation document and, therefore, cannot disclose adding at least one structural element from a presentation document to a session structured document. Furthermore, Hosea at paragraph 0046 does not mention one word regarding a session structured document that is included in a session document. A session document is a repository for filtered presentation content and is derived from a presentation document targeted for the participants of a presentation. A session document is a data structure that includes a session grammar derived from a presentation grammar in a presentation document and a session structured document derived from a structured document in a presentation document. *See* Appellants' specification at page 30, lines 6-16. Because Hosea nowhere discloses and has nothing whatsoever to do with a grammar, Hosea does not teach a session document that includes a session grammar and a session structured document. Because Hosea does not teach each and every element and limitation of Appellants' claims, Hosea does not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

Turning now to paragraph 0043 of Hosea, Appellants respectfully note in response that what Hosea at paragraph 0043 in fact discloses is:

A profile includes classifications for the content components of the HTML file for the requested Web page. The profile of the HTML file for the requested Web page is based on the same or a similar content classification scheme to the user profiles. An HTML file is formed of constituent components that include content components and formatting components, i.e., the HTML "mark-up." The content components include but are not limited to text, images, advertisements

and links to other Web pages. By way of example, a content component can comprise the hyperlinked subject heading "Arts & Humanities" 21. The profile of the HTML file for the requested Web page preferably includes a content classification or affinity rating for each content component on the Web page that is subject to personalization. An HTML file profiler parses each HTML file to extract the constituent components, and analyzes and assigns ratings to the content components.

That is, Hosea at paragraph 0043 discloses HTML document profiles that include classifications for the content components of the HTML document. Hosea's HTML document profiles that include classifications for the content components of the HTML document, however, does not suggest adding to the session structured document at least one structural element from the presentation document, the added structural element having a classification identifier that corresponds to a user classification of the user as claimed in the present application. As explained above, Hosea does not teach or suggest a presentation document and, therefore, cannot disclose adding at least one structural element from a presentation document to a session structured document. Furthermore, Hosea at paragraph 0043 does not mention one word regarding a session structured document that is included in a session document. A session document is a repository for filtered presentation content and is derived from a presentation document targeted for the participants of a presentation. A session document is a data structure that includes a session grammar derived from a presentation grammar in a presentation document and a session structured document derived from a structured document in a presentation document. *See* Appellants' specification at page 30, lines 6-16. Because Hosea nowhere discloses and has nothing whatsoever to do with a grammar, Hosea does not teach a session document that includes a session grammar and a session structured document. Because Hosea does not teach each and every element and limitation of Appellants'

claims, Hosea does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

No Suggestion Or Motivation  
To Modify Hosea

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, there must be a suggestion or motivation to modify Hosea. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). “The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination.” *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). The suggestion or motivation to modify Hosea must come from the teaching of Hosea itself, and the Examiner must explicitly point to the teaching within Hosea suggesting the proposed combination. Absent such a showing, the Examiner has impermissibly used “hindsight” occasioned by Appellants’ own teaching to reject the claims. *In re Surko*, 11 F.3d 887, 42 U.S.P.Q.2d 1476 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Gorman*, 933 F.2d 982, 986, 18 U.S.P.Q.2d 1885, 1888 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *In re Laskowski*, 871 F.2d 115, 117, 10 U.S.P.Q.2d 1397, 1398 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

In an attempt to demonstrate a suggestion or motivation to modify Hosea’s web page personalization to teach amending a session document during a presentation as claimed in the present application, the Final Office Action cites Hosea at paragraph 0047, paragraph 0044, paragraph 0046, and paragraph 0043. As mentioned above, a session document is a data structure that includes a session grammar derived from a presentation grammar in a presentation document and a session structured document derived from a structured document in a presentation document. Nowhere, however,

does Hosea at paragraph 0047, paragraph 0044, paragraph 0046, paragraph 0043, or anywhere in Hosea teach or suggest a grammar or a presentation document. As such, Hosea cannot suggest or motivate the modification of Hosea's web page personalization to teach amending a session document during a presentation as claimed in the present application. As such, the Examiner has impermissibly used "hindsight" occasioned by Appellants' own teaching to reject the claims by modifying Hosea. Because the Final Office Action does not establish a prima facie case for obviousness, the rejections should be withdrawn, and the claims should be allowed.

Furthermore, the Final Office Action does not establish a prima facie case for obviousness because there is no suggestion or motivation to modify Hosea that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done. *Ex parte Levengood*, 28 USPQ2d 1300, 1302 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1993) (citing *Carella v. Starlight Archery*, 804 F.2d 135, 231 USPQ 644 (Fed. Cir. 1986); *Ashland Oil, Inc. v. Delta Resins & Refractories, Inc.*, 776 F.2d 281, 227 USPQ 657 (Fed. Cir. 1985)). Appellants claim methods, systems, and products for amending a session document during a presentation that includes, among others, the limitations of identifying a user profile event for a user during the presentation, and adding to the session structured document at least one structural element from the presentation document, the added structural element having a classification identifier that corresponds to a user classification of the user. As demonstrated above, the modification of Hosea does not teach these limitations and cannot, therefore, provide a suggestion or motivation that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done. Because the Final Office Action cannot provide evidence of the suggestion or motivation that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done, the Final Office Action does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the rejections should be withdrawn, and the claims should be allowed.

Relations Among Claims

Claims 1-3, 11-13, and 21-23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as unpatentable over Hosea. For the reason discussed above, the proposed modification of Hosea does not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness for independent claim 1 in the present application. Independent claim 1, therefore, is allowable. Independent claims 11 and 21 claim system and computer program product aspects, respectively, of the method claimed in independent claim 1. Independent claims 11 and 21 are allowable because independent claim 1 is allowable. The rejections of independent claims 1, 11, and 21, therefore, should be withdrawn, and claims 1, 11, and 21 should be allowed.

Claims 2-3, 12-13, and 22-23 depend from independent claims 1, 11, and 21, respectively. Each dependent claim includes all of the limitations of the independent claim from which it depends. Because the modification of Hosea does not disclose or suggest each and every element of the independent claims, so also the modification of Hosea cannot possibly disclose or suggest each and every element of any dependent claim. The rejections of claims 2-3, 12-13, and 22-23, therefore, should be withdrawn, and these claims also should be allowed.

In addition to the elements and limitations of the independent claims, the dependent claims 2-3, 12-13, and 22-23, also include such elements and limitations as ‘the user profile event comprises adding a user to the presentation, wherein the added user has a new user classification for the presentation’ and ‘wherein the user profile event comprises changing a user classification in a user profile of a user who is participating in the presentation, wherein the changed user classification includes a new user classification for the presentation.’ The proposed modification of Hosea not only does not disclose the elements of the independent claims, but Hosea does not

disclose these additional elements. The rejections of claims 2-3, 12-13, and 22-23, therefore, should be withdrawn, and these claims also should be allowed.

**ARGUMENT REGARDING THE SECOND GROUND OF REJECTION:**  
**CLAIMS 4-7, 14-17, AND 24-27 STAND REJECTED FOR OBVIOUSNESS UNDER**  
**35 U.S.C § 103(A) AS BEING UNPATENTABLE OVER HOSEA IN VIEW OF LADD**

Claims 4-7, 14-17, and 24-27 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as unpatentable over Hosea (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0138331) in view of Ladd, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,269,336). To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. *Manual of Patent Examining Procedure* §2142. The first element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that the proposed combination of Hosea and Ladd must teach or suggest all of Appellants' claim limitations. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 985, 180 USPQ 580, 583 (CCPA 1974). The second element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that there must be a suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea and Ladd. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). The third element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that there must be a reasonable expectation of success in the proposed combination of Hosea and Ladd. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 1097, 231 USPQ 375, 379 (Fed. Cir. 1986). As demonstrated below, the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness. The rejection of claims 4-7, 14-17, and 24-27 should therefore be withdrawn and the case should be allowed. Appellants respectfully traverse each rejection individually and request reconsideration of claims 4-7, 14-17, and 24-27.

The Combination Of Hosea And Ladd Does Not Teach  
Or Suggest all Of Appellants' Claim Limitation

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the proposed combination of Hosea and Ladd must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of dependent claims 4-7, 14-17, and 24-27. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 985, 180 USPQ 580, 583 (CCPA 1974). The Final Office Action does not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of claims 4-7, 14-17, and 24-27 because the rejection of claims 4-7, 14-17, and 24-27 relies on the previous 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejection. The previous 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejection argues that the proposed modification of Hosea discloses each and every element and limitation of independent claims 1, 11, and 21. As Appellants have demonstrated above, the proposed modification of Hosea does not disclose each and every element of independent claims 1, 11, and 21. Dependent claims 4-7, 14-17, and 24-27 depend from independent claims 1, 11, and 21 respectively and include all of the limitations of the claims from which they depend. Because the proposed combination of Hosea and Ladd relies on the argument that the modification of Hosea discloses each and every element claims 1, 11, and 21, and because the modification of Hosea discloses each and every element claims 1, 11, and 21, the proposed combination of Hosea and Ladd cannot teach or suggest all the claim limitations of claims 4-7, 14-17, and 24-27. The proposed combination of Hosea and Ladd, therefore, cannot establish a prima facie case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

There Is No Suggestion Or Motivation  
To Combine Hosea And Ladd

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, there must be a suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea and Ladd. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). “The mere fact that references can be combined or

modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination.” *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). The suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea and Ladd must come from the teaching of the references themselves, and the Examiner must explicitly point to the teaching within Hosea and Ladd suggesting the proposed combination. Absent such a showing, the Examiner has impermissibly used “hindsight” occasioned by Appellants’ own teaching to reject the claims. *In re Surko*, 11 F.3d 887, 42 U.S.P.Q.2d 1476 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Gorman*, 933 F.2d 982, 986, 18 U.S.P.Q.2d 1885, 1888 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *In re Laskowski*, 871 F.2d 115, 117, 10 U.S.P.Q.2d 1397, 1398 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

The Final Office Action makes no mention whatsoever of any place in any of the references that suggests or that provides any motivation for the proposed combination of Hosea and Ladd. Instead, the Final Office Action at page 8 merely asserts that the combination of Hosea and Ladd would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art. Such a bare assertion incorporates “hindsight” from the present application that is impermissible under *In re Surko*. Because the Final Office Action does not establish a *prima facie* case for obviousness, the rejections should be withdrawn, and the claims should be allowed.

Furthermore, the Final Office Action does not establish a *prima facie* case for obviousness because there is no suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea and Ladd that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done. *Ex parte Levengood*, 28 USPQ2d 1300, 1302 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1993) (citing *Carella v. Starlight Archery*, 804 F.2d 135, 231 USPQ 644 (Fed. Cir. 1986); *Ashland Oil, Inc. v. Delta Resins & Refractories, Inc.*, 776 F.2d 281, 227 USPQ 657 (Fed. Cir.

1985)). Appellants claim methods, systems, and products for amending a session document during a presentation that includes, among others, the limitations of identifying a user profile event for a user during the presentation, and adding to the session structured document at least one structural element from the presentation document, the added structural element having a classification identifier that corresponds to a user classification of the user. As demonstrated above, the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not teach these limitations and cannot, therefore, provide a suggestion or motivation that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done. Because the Final Office Action cannot provide evidence of the suggestion or motivation that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done, the Final Office Action does not establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the rejections should be withdrawn, and the claims should be allowed.

**ARGUMENT REGARDING THE THIRD GROUND OF REJECTION:  
CLAIMS 8-10, 18-20, AND 28-30 STAND REJECTED FOR OBVIOUSNESS UNDER  
35 U.S.C § 103(A) AS BEING UNPATENTABLE OVER HOSEA IN VIEW  
OF LADD FURTHER IN VIEW OF HUANG**

Claims 8-10, 18-20, and 28-30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as unpatentable over Hosea (U.S. Pub. No. 2002/0138331) in view of Ladd, *et al.* (U.S. Patent No. 6,269,336) in further view of Huang (U.S. Pub. No. 2001/0032218). To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. *Manual of Patent Examining Procedure* §2142. The first element of a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang must teach or suggest all of Appellants' claim limitations. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 985, 180 USPQ 580, 583 (CCPA 1974). The second element of a *prima facie* case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that there must be a suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea, Ladd, and Huang. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d

488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). The third element of a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103 is that there must be a reasonable expectation of success in the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang. *In re Merck & Co., Inc.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 1097, 231 USPQ 375, 379 (Fed. Cir. 1986). As demonstrated below, the combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness. The rejection of claims 8-10, 18-20, and 28-30 should therefore be withdrawn and the case should be allowed. Appellants respectfully traverse each rejection individually and request reconsideration of claims 8-10, 18-20, and 28-30.

The Combination Of Hosea, Ladd, And Huang  
Does Not Teach or Suggest all Of Appellants' Claim Limitation

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang must teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of dependent claims 8-10, 18-20, and 28-30. *In re Royka*, 490 F.2d 981, 985, 180 USPQ 580, 583 (CCPA 1974). The Final Office Action does not teach or suggest all of the claim limitations of claims 8-10, 18-20, and 28-30 because the rejection of claims 8-10, 18-20, and 28-30 relies on the previous 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejection. The previous 35 U.S.C. § 103 rejection argues that the proposed modification of Hosea discloses each and every element and limitation of independent claims 1, 11, and 21. As Appellants have demonstrated above, the proposed modification of Hosea does not disclose each and every element of independent claims 1, 11, and 21. Dependent claims 8-10, 18-20, and 28-30 depend from independent claims 1, 11, and 21 respectively and include all of the limitations of the claims from which they depend. Because the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang relies on the argument that the modification of Hosea discloses each and every element claims 1, 11, and 21, and because the modification of Hosea discloses each and every element claims 1, 11, and 21, the

proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang cannot teach or suggest all the claim limitations of claims 8-10, 18-20, and 28-30. The proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang, therefore, cannot establish a prima facie case of obviousness, and the rejections should be withdrawn.

There Is No Suggestion Or Motivation To  
Combine Hosea, Ladd, and Huang

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness, there must be a suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea, Ladd, and Huang. *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 493, 20 USPQ2d 1438, 1442 (Fed. Cir. 1991). “The mere fact that references can be combined or modified does not render the resultant combination obvious unless the prior art also suggests the desirability of the combination.” *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 16 USPQ2d 1430 (Fed. Cir. 1990). The suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea, Ladd, and Huang must come from the teaching of the references themselves, and the Examiner must explicitly point to the teaching within Hosea, Ladd, or Huang suggesting the proposed combination. Absent such a showing, the Examiner has impermissibly used “hindsight” occasioned by Appellants’ own teaching to reject the claims. *In re Surko*, 11 F.3d 887, 42 U.S.P.Q.2d 1476 (Fed. Cir. 1997); *In re Vaeck*, 947 F.2d 488, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1438 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Gorman*, 933 F.2d 982, 986, 18 U.S.P.Q.2d 1885, 1888 (Fed. Cir. 1991); *In re Bond*, 910 F.2d 831, 15 U.S.P.Q.2d 1566 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *In re Laskowski*, 871 F.2d 115, 117, 10 U.S.P.Q.2d 1397, 1398 (Fed. Cir. 1989).

The Final Office Action makes no mention whatsoever of any place in any of the references that suggests or that provides any motivation for the proposed combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang. Instead, the Final Office Action at pages 13 and 14 merely asserts that the combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang would be obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art. Such a bare assertion incorporates “hindsight” from the present application that is impermissible under *In re Surko*. Because the Final Office Action does not establish a prima facie case for obviousness, the rejections should be withdrawn, and the claims should be allowed.

Furthermore, the Final Office Action does not establish a prima facie case for obviousness because there is no suggestion or motivation to combine Hosea, Ladd, and Huang that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done. *Ex parte Levengood*, 28 USPQ2d 1300, 1302 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1993) (citing *Carella v. Starlight Archery*, 804 F.2d 135, 231 USPQ 644 (Fed. Cir. 1986); *Ashland Oil, Inc. v. Delta Resins & Refractories, Inc.*, 776 F.2d 281, 227 USPQ 657 (Fed. Cir. 1985)). Appellants claim methods, systems, and products for amending a session document during a presentation that includes, among others, the limitations of identifying a user profile event for a user during the presentation, and adding to the session structured document at least one structural element from the presentation document, the added structural element having a classification identifier that corresponds to a user classification of the user. As demonstrated above, the combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang does not teach these limitations and cannot, therefore, provide a suggestion or motivation that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done. Because the Final Office Action cannot provide evidence of the suggestion or motivation that arrives at the claimed invention by doing what the Appellants have done, the Final Office Action does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness, the rejections should be withdrawn, and the claims should be allowed.

**CONCLUSION OF APPELLANTS' ARGUMENTS**

Claims 1-3, 11-13, and 21-23 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as unpatentable over Hosea. For the reasons explained above, the modification of Hosea does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness against claims 1-3, 11-13, and 21-23, and the rejections should be withdrawn. Appellants respectfully traverse each rejection individually and request reconsideration of claims 1-3, 11-13, and 21-23.

Claims 4-7, 14-17, and 24-27 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as unpatentable over Hosea in view of Ladd. For the reasons explained above, the combination of Hosea and Ladd does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness against claims 4-7, 14-17, and 24-27, and the rejections should be withdrawn. Appellants respectfully traverse each rejection individually and request reconsideration of claims 4-7, 14-17, and 24-27.

Claims 8-10, 18-20, and 28-30 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C § 103(a) as unpatentable over Hosea in view of Ladd in further view of Huang. For the reasons explained above, the combination of Hosea, Ladd, and Huang does not establish a prima facie case of obviousness against claims 8-10, 18-20, and 28-30, and the rejections should be withdrawn. Appellants respectfully traverse each rejection individually and request reconsideration of claims 8-10, 18-20, and 28-30.

In view of the forgoing arguments, Appellants submit that the rejections of claims 1-30 are improper, and Appellants respectfully request the Board to reverse the rejection of these claims and remand the case to the Examiner with an order to allow the claims or issue a properly founded rejection.

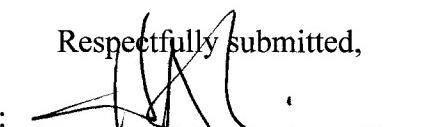
**AUS920030839US1  
APPEAL BRIEF**

The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge or credit Deposit Account No. 09-0447 for any fees required or overpaid.

Date: November 28, 2006

By:

Respectfully submitted,

  
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## APPENDIX OF CLAIMS ON APPEAL

Claims 1-30 of the present application:

1. A method for amending a session document during a presentation wherein the session document includes a session structured document, the method comprising:
  - providing user profiles representing users capable of participating in presentations, each user profile including user classifications for a user;
  - providing a presentation document including a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers;
  - identifying a user profile event for a user during the presentation; and
  - adding to the session structured document at least one structural element from the presentation document, the added structural element having a classification identifier that corresponds to a user classification of the user.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the user profile event comprises adding a user to the presentation, wherein the added user has a new user classification for the presentation.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the user profile event comprises changing a user classification in a user profile of a user who is participating in the presentation, wherein the changed user classification includes a new user classification for the presentation.
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising adding a grammar element to the session grammar in dependence upon the added structural element.

5. The method of claim 1 further comprising creating a session document from a presentation document, including:
  - identifying a presentation document for a presentation, the presentation document including a presentation grammar and a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers;
  - identifying a user participant for the presentation, the user having a user profile comprising user classifications; and
  - filtering the structured document in dependence upon the user classifications and the classification identifiers.
6. The method of claim 5 wherein filtering the structured document comprises:
  - extracting, from the structured document, structural elements having classification identifiers corresponding to the user classifications; and
  - writing the extracted structural elements into a session structured document in the session document.
7. The method of claim 6 further comprising filtering the presentation grammar, in dependence upon the extracted structural elements, into a session grammar in the session document.
8. The method of claim 1 further comprising creating a presentation document, including:
  - creating, in dependence upon an original document, a structured document comprising one or more structural elements;

classifying a structural element of the structured document according to a presentation attribute; and

creating a presentation grammar for the structured document, wherein the presentation grammar for the structured document includes grammar elements each of which includes an identifier for at least one structural element of the structured document.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein classifying a structural element comprises:

identifying a presentation attribute for the structural element;

identifying a classification identifier in dependence upon the presentation attribute; and

inserting the classification identifier in association with the structural element in the structured document.

10. The method of claim 8 wherein creating a presentation grammar for the structured document comprises:

identifying the content type of the original document;

selecting, in dependence upon the content type, a full presentation grammar from among a multiplicity of full presentation grammars; and

filtering the full presentation grammar into a presentation grammar for the structured document in dependence upon the structural elements of the structured document.

11. A system for amending a session document during a presentation wherein the

session document includes a session structured document, the system comprising:

means for providing user profiles representing users capable of participating in presentations, each user profile including user classifications for a user;

means for providing a presentation document including a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers;

means for identifying a user profile event for a user during the presentation; and

means for adding to the session structured document at least one structural element from the presentation document, the added structural element having a classification identifier that corresponds to a user classification of the user.

12. The system of claim 11 wherein means for identifying a user profile event comprises means for identifying the addition of a user to the presentation, wherein the added user has a new user classification for the presentation.
13. The system of claim 11 wherein means for identifying a user profile event comprises means for identifying a change in a user classification in a user profile of a user who is participating in the presentation, wherein the changed user classification includes a new user classification for the presentation.
14. The system of claim 11 further comprising means for adding a grammar element to the session grammar in dependence upon the added structural element.
15. The system of claim 11 further comprising means for creating a session document from a presentation document, including:

means for identifying a presentation document for a presentation, the presentation document including a presentation grammar and a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers;

means for identifying a user participant for the presentation, the user having a user profile comprising user classifications; and

means for filtering the structured document in dependence upon the user classifications and the classification identifiers.

16. The system of claim 15 wherein means for filtering the structured document comprises:

means for extracting, from the structured document, structural elements having classification identifiers corresponding to the user classifications; and

means for writing the extracted structural elements into a session structured document in the session document.

17. The system of claim 16 further comprising means for filtering the presentation grammar, in dependence upon the extracted structural elements, into a session grammar in the session document.

18. The system of claim 11 further comprising means for creating a presentation document, including:

means for creating, in dependence upon an original document, a structured document comprising one or more structural elements;

means for classifying a structural element of the structured document according to a presentation attribute; and

means for creating a presentation grammar for the structured document, wherein the presentation grammar for the structured document includes grammar elements each of which includes an identifier for at least one structural element of the structured document.

19. The system of claim 18 wherein means for classifying a structural element comprises:

means for identifying a presentation attribute for the structural element;

means for identifying a classification identifier in dependence upon the presentation attribute; and

means for inserting the classification identifier in association with the structural element in the structured document.

20. The system of claim 18 wherein means for creating a presentation grammar for the structured document comprises:

means for identifying the content type of the original document;

means for selecting, in dependence upon the content type, a full presentation grammar from among a multiplicity of full presentation grammars; and

means for filtering the full presentation grammar into a presentation grammar for the structured document in dependence upon the structural elements of the structured document.

21. A computer program product for amending a session document during a presentation wherein the session document includes a session structured

document, the computer program product comprising:

a recording medium;

means, recorded on the recording medium, for providing user profiles representing users capable of participating in presentations, each user profile including user classifications for a user;

means, recorded on the recording medium, for providing a presentation document including a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers;

means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying a user profile event for a user during the presentation; and

means, recorded on the recording medium, for adding to the session structured document at least one structural element from the presentation document, the added structural element having a classification identifier that corresponds to a user classification of the user.

22. The computer program product of claim 21 wherein means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying a user profile event comprises means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying the addition of a user to the presentation, wherein the added user has a new user classification for the presentation.
23. The computer program product of claim 21 wherein means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying a user profile event comprises means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying a change in a user classification in a user profile of a user who is participating in the presentation, wherein the changed user classification includes a new user classification for the presentation.

24. The computer program product of claim 21 further comprising means, recorded on the recording medium, for adding a grammar element to the session grammar in dependence upon the added structural element.

25. The computer program product of claim 21 further comprising means, recorded on the recording medium, for creating a session document from a presentation document, including:

means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying a presentation document for a presentation, the presentation document including a presentation grammar and a structured document having structural elements classified with classification identifiers;

means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying a user participant for the presentation, the user having a user profile comprising user classifications; and

means, recorded on the recording medium, for filtering the structured document in dependence upon the user classifications and the classification identifiers.

26. The computer program product of claim 25 wherein means, recorded on the recording medium, for filtering the structured document comprises:

means, recorded on the recording medium, for extracting, from the structured document, structural elements having classification identifiers corresponding to the user classifications; and

means, recorded on the recording medium, for writing the extracted structural elements into a session structured document in the session document.

27. The computer program product of claim 26 further comprising means, recorded

on the recording medium, for filtering the presentation grammar, in dependence upon the extracted structural elements, into a session grammar in the session document.

28. The computer program product of claim 21 further comprising means, recorded on the recording medium, for creating a presentation document, including:

means, recorded on the recording medium, for creating, in dependence upon an original document, a structured document comprising one or more structural elements;

means, recorded on the recording medium, for classifying a structural element of the structured document according to a presentation attribute; and

means, recorded on the recording medium, for creating a presentation grammar for the structured document, wherein the presentation grammar for the structured document includes grammar elements each of which includes an identifier for at least one structural element of the structured document.

29. The computer program product of claim 28 wherein means, recorded on the recording medium, for classifying a structural element comprises:

means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying a presentation attribute for the structural element;

means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying a classification identifier in dependence upon the presentation attribute; and

means, recorded on the recording medium, for inserting the classification identifier in association with the structural element in the structured document.

30. The computer program product of claim 28 wherein means, recorded on the recording medium, for creating a presentation grammar for the structured document comprises:

means, recorded on the recording medium, for identifying the content type of the original document;

means, recorded on the recording medium, for selecting, in dependence upon the content type, a full presentation grammar from among a multiplicity of full presentation grammars; and

means, recorded on the recording medium, for filtering the full presentation grammar into a presentation grammar for the structured document in dependence upon the structural elements of the structured document.

**APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE**

This is an evidence appendix in accordance with 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(ix).

There is in this case no evidence submitted pursuant to 37 CFR §§ 1.130, 1.131, or 1.132, nor is there in this case any other evidence entered by the examiner and relied upon by the Appellants.

**RELATED PROCEEDINGS APPENDIX**

This is a related proceedings appendix in accordance with 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(x).

There are no decisions rendered by a court or the Board in any proceeding identified pursuant to 37 CFR § 41.37(c)(1)(ii).